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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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DEATH.

On the 11th June, at 15, Outram Road, Singapore, a son of Mr. Nio, the wife of TAN BOO LIAH, aged 24 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VIGOR ROAD U.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG, 20th June 1903.

ON Thursday afternoon there was laid before the Sanitary Board the reply of the Government to an enquiry addressed to it on the 26th April last, with reference to Chinese travellers between here and Canton or Macao and recalling Professor SIMPSON's recommendation of the carriage of a medical man on the steamers, native and European, passing between Hongkong and the two ports mentioned. The Government's reply as regards the latter point was that it had been decided not to enforce the carrying of doctors, "as it was not clear what good would result thereby." It is useful to read again Professor SIMPSON's actual words, taken from the section of his report which dealt with remedial measures against plague.

"It is requisite for the Government of Hongkong to be in possession of information as to the existence of plague in those parts of China with which the Colony is most intimately connected, commercially and socially, in order that the ordinary measures of precaution may be taken against importation of the disease. This protection may be afforded, not by quarantine, which is ineffective and a costly disturbance to trade, but by a supervision at the most dangerous period of the year over the junk and steamers trading with infected districts, and insisting on the large steamers, native and European, which carry hundreds of passengers daily to and fro between Canton and Hongkong, and between Macao and Hongkong, having a surgeon on board at the companies' expense to report those that are sick with plague and other infectious

diseases, the alternative being a medical inspection, before the steamer communicates with the shore, a mode of procedure which causes much delay and inconvenience, and should be avoided if possible." Professor SIMPSON proceeds, in the next paragraph:—"Though neither medical surveillance nor quarantine is feasible in Hongkong, yet it is not advisable to dispense with all precautions having for their object the protection of the Colony from the importation of plague. Thousands of immigrants coming from infected localities arrive in the Colony, and are permitted to take up their residence without any precaution to screen out those that may be infected. The same may be said of other passengers coming from Canton and its neighbourhood, the West River and delta, and other infected centres in the provinces, not far from Hongkong. These dangers require to be met." Again, in the next paragraph of his report Professor SIMPSON remarks, quoting from a previous memorandum of the 20th March:—"I am further of opinion that the Canton steamers—native and European—should, during the first six months of the year, carry at their companies' own expense a medical man, who might be a Chinese graduate, educated at the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, to examine the Chinese passengers en route and report to the boarding officers." Yet again, in the same paragraph Professor SIMPSON says:—"It is not in regard to plague alone that the Colony is exposed to outside infection. In the annual report for 1896, Dr. CLARK, Medical Officer of Health, points out that exclusive of plague fifty per cent. of the cases of infectious disease in the Colony in that year were imported by the shipping, few having been detected until after they had come under the care of a resident practitioner. Every year similar instances can be cited."

Nevertheless, the Government in its reply to the Sanitary Board's enquiry remarks that it is not clear what good would result from the enforced carrying of doctors on the Canton and Macao steamers. It seems to us that this is treating Professor SIMPSON's authority with scant courtesy, and that some further explanation is due as to why so strong a recommendation, made by an expert specially brought out from England to suggest remedial measures, should be entirely neglected. The first six months of this year, the dangerous period for plague, are nearly over. But before another year begins we are certainly of opinion that the Government should furnish some justification for its attitude on this important point.

The Rifle Association competition to-day will be for short range cup and spoons, commencing at 3 p.m. Ranges, 200, 300 and 600 yards.

Sir William Meigh Goodman, Chief Justice of Hongkong, is stated by Shanghai papers to have left there on the night of the 13th inst. by the steamer Ngankin, for a trip to Hankow.

Only seven cases of plague were notified during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday. All the victims were Chinese, and six of them died. One body was dumped. The total for the year stands at 1,216 cases.

Before leaving Singapore, the P. & O. s.s. *Ballaarat* put ashore a native member of the crew suffering from smallpox. The fact was reported to the authorities here, and as an examination other natives were found to have rather high temperatures, the ship was sent into quarantine on her arrival on Thursday. The mails were loaded as usual and the passengers allowed to leave the steamer.

With reference to the request made by Mr. Pollock at the Sanitary Board for the publication of the memorandum of Dr. Pearce upon the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, 1 of 1903, we were informed upon enquiring at the Sanitary Office yesterday that the document has now been withdrawn and is therefore not available by the Press.

By permission of Major Radcliff and Officers the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 to 9.30. The programme is as follows:—
March: "Henriette" Taylor
Overture: "St. Paul" Pizzol
Selection: "Little Christopher Columbus" Corset Solo
Solo: "Eine Nacht in der Schweiz" Hume
Lancers: "The Army and Navy" Allan
Waltz: "Tout Passe" Morgor
Gavotte: "Kaiserin" Hertel
"God Save the King."

A telegram to the *Asahi* dated Peking, 7th June, says:—"Viceroy Chang" was received in audience by Her Majesty the Dowager Empress on the 4th inst. It is reported that he laid a representation before Her Majesty on the present political situation. He urged that reliance should be placed upon Great Britain and Japan, and that the Russian demands relating to Manchuria should be rejected. Her Majesty was reluctant to accept the representation. It is further reported that some officials, who accompanied Prince Tsai on his trip to Japan, have given out that Japan has intention of fighting Russia. The result is that even Prince Ching is now inclined to doubt whether Japan will really render assistance to China.

Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the U.S. squadron on this station, arrived in Peking on the 12th inst. and was to be received at the Summer Palace this week.

A Simla despatch, dated June 4, says:—"The plague mortality throughout India, continues to decrease, though it is still double of what it was this time last year. Last week there were in all 8,670 deaths, 7,432 of which occurred in the Punjab."

The Russian Government, the *Universal Gazette* says, has nominated M. Protassief, late Financial Secretary at Port Arthur, to be the Commissioner of Customs at D'Jai and the Chinese Government and Sir Robert Hart have consented to his appointment.

Five hundred and fifty Chinese coolies, engaged by a Chinese contractor at Port Arthur, have just been sent to Manchuria. It is reported that they are to be employed in cutting a tunnel for the railway, but some accounts state that they are to be employed in constructing a railway from Hailar to Kalgan. A traveller who arrived at Peking recently from Harbin reported that runoffs of work being commenced upon the railway were current there, and that some Japanese at Harbin were preparing to leave for the district.

The wires from the United States, remarks a home contemporary, would make it appear that Great Britain is accepting a silver bond for the amount of the indemnity. This is not the case. The British Government adheres to the opinion that the indemnity is a gold debt, and is unlikely to alter this opinion unless the Powers agree to accept taels at any price instead of gold. The Government, however, has agreed to accept payment of the amount in taels which is represented by the exchange at the time of the Protocol. But this sum, or rather its sterling equivalent, is placed to account, and the difference representing the tael at its value in gold and the value (3s.) fixed in the Protocol is carried forward for adjustment later on.

Mr. Edward H. Loftis, secretary of the Siam Legation in Washington, has just been decorated by the King of Siam with the 4th Class of the Order of the White Elephant in recognition of his services last autumn during the visit of the Crown Prince to the United States. This Order is a higher step than the 4th Class of the Crown of Siam which was conferred on Mr. Loftis in 1897. The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Frederick Bray, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Royal Siam Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by H.M. the King of Siam, in recognition of his valuable services as tutor to H.R.H. Prince Chakrapong.

A story is given in the Paris papers which throws a little light on the recent rumour that Admiral Marchand had resigned his command of the French Far Eastern squadron. It would appear to have arisen out of the work of Lieut. Hourst on the Upper Yangtze. He is charged with having left the river to go to the assistance of some European missionaries whose lives were in danger from a band of Boxers. M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, considers the lieutenant's action to have been unwise and likely to cause the other Powers to have doubts as to the disinterestedness of France's intentions. He accordingly ordered Lieut. Hourst to return to France. Vice-Admiral Marchand, whose son accompanied Lieut. Hourst, transmitted the Minister's instructions to the lieutenant, but added his own personal congratulations on the lieutenant's gallant conduct. On hearing of this M. Pelletan severely reprimanded the Admiral, who replied in a sharply-worded letter.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

The 33rd annual balance-sheet of the above Company (of which Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co. are the local agents) shows that it has a paid-up capital of £687,500, a balance to the credit of the profit and loss of over £200,000, and a superannuation fund of £92,132. The fire department shows a net available reserve of £2,296,416, and reckoning in the life assets the total strength of the North British and Mercantile is represented by £17,000,000.

POLO AT THE V.E.C.

Last evening a water-polo match was played at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure between teams representing the Royal Engineers and the Club. The Engineers turned up one man short and A. E. Alves made up their team. Their players were Jackson, Brown, Melbourne, Rogers, Mansel and Goodwill. For the V.E.C. there played R. Henderson, C. Alves, J. Miller, N. Alves, O. Chunnat, A. Barros and H. Rapp. The Club showed much superior form and staying powers and won a fast game by 8 goals to 3. Barros, N. Alves and Miller played exceptionally well. On the R.E. side the best man was A. B. Alves; Jackson in goal also made a good show—better than the 8 points scored against him would indicate. Mr. A. A. Alves officiated as referee. A new method of marking off the enclosure was introduced in the shape of floating bamboo touch-lines in place of the customary buoys. This idea, we believe, is borrowed from Japan; it is at any rate a distinct improvement; but there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to whether the ball had merely to touch the bamboo or go right over to be out of play, which point will have to be made clear.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OBITUARY.

SHANGHAI, 19th June, 5.25 p.m.

DEATH OF LO FENG-LU.

Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng-lu died at Foochow on the 23rd May.

[Curiously it happens that this news reached Singapore a week earlier than Shanghai or Hongkong. The *Strait Times* of the 12th inst. published the following paragraph:—"A telegram received in Singapore late last night announces the death at Foochow, about three days ago, of Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng-lu, the late Chinese Ambassador in London. The deceased's daughter was recently married to Mr. Tan Soo Hin, son of the Hon. Tan Jiah Kim, and is at present living in Singapore. The deceased died of an internal affection of the head."—E.D.D.P.]

Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng-lu, K.C.V.O., was a functionary of the 2nd rank; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of China in Russia since 1901; born 1856; seventh son of Lo Shao Tsung, a distinguished scholar of Foochow. He married, first, Osei (died 1899), sister of Osei Han Tsotai, superintendent of Foochow Arsenal; second, Kiping Osei, cousin to the first. Educated privately by his father and at Imperial Naval College, Pegoda Anchorage, Min River. Passed out as most successful student of the Foochow College with full marks in 1872. *Attaché* to first permanent Chinese Legation, London, in 1877; transferred to Berlin in 1879-81; appointed Secretary to H.E. Viceroy Li Hung-chang 1882; became his first Secretary on important foreign missions, including those of peace negotiations at Shimonoeki, Japan, in 1895; and congratulatory embassy to coronation of the Tsar and subsequent European and American tour in 1896; industrial tour to England and Scotland 1899-1900; Minister in England to 1901. His publications are *Problems in Nautical Astronomy and Navigation*, and *Solutions of Problems by Indeterminate Equations*; and he translated into Chinese Lord Charles Bunsford's *China, 1399, and One Hundred Great Men in the History of the World, 1900.*

REUTER'S SERVICE.

SERVIA—OVERLOOKING THE CRIME.

LONDON, 17th June.

The Tsar has telegraphed his congratulations to King [Peter] Karaogorovitch.

LATER.

The Skupstina has granted immunity to the assassins. King [Peter] Karaogorovitch has decided not to concern himself with events preceding his accession.

The Emperor of Austria has telegraphed his congratulations to the King on his accession, promising his support.

GERMANY.

LONDON, 17th June.

At the general election of the Reichstag yesterday the Socialists were successful in five out of six Berlin constituencies, gaining one and a participation in the second ballot for the sixth seat; many seats were also gained elsewhere, chiefly at the expense of the Radicals, who are now practically wiped out. It is expected that the Socialists will muster seventy in the new Reichstag.

SOMALILAND.

LONDON, 17th June.

A considerable force of all arms from India has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Somaliland.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

"An Imperial Rescript has been issued commanding the Chinese Treaty Commissioners to transfer the scene of the Treaty negotiations from Shanghai to Peking. No valid reasons were given." The above is the substance of a telegram from Peking, but it appears to us, however, that the present negotiations being for a commercial treaty and not a political one, and Shanghai being the commercial emporium of China, there cannot be any place more fitted in every way for such negotiations than Shanghai. It would seem, moreover, from the departure the other day for the North of the Russian Treaty Commissioners that, perhaps, the Muscovites be at the bottom of the Imperial Rescript quoted above, "for in all things, just now, the Prince and Ministers of the Grand Council are the very humble servants and slaves of Tsu Ngo Kuo, the Great Russian Empire." There are not wanting some who shrewdly guess that the Russians wish to insert certain clauses referring to Manchuria in their commercial treaty with China, which would save their turn better than if the Manchurian clauses were the subject of an awkward secret treaty with China about which awkward questions may well be asked by certain other Powers.—N.O. Daily News.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 19th June.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR H. S. BARKLEY (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

FORMING A CHOP.

Fong Fui was charged with having on 23rd January, 1902, at Shaukiwan, stolen a chop and an account-book, the property of U Kwan; forged a request for the payment of money purporting to be signed by U Kwan and addressed to the Ut Lung shop; offered the said forged request to the Ut Lung; and received thereby, with intent to defraud, the sum of \$150 from Tan Keeng.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. Oldarp (foreman), E. Kennedy, W. C. P. Steppa, K. Hennings, F. E. Sluater, G. Brasso, and W. B. Boyce.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Acting Attorney-General, said in his opening statement that the prosecutor was master of the U Kwan shop at Shaukiwan. In August, 1901, accused was given some employment by the prosecutor. When the latter was away buying fish the prisoner used to look after the shop. Prisoner had been in the employment of U Kwan in this way from August, 1901, till January, 1902. On 23rd January the prosecutor went out early in the morning in a boat to get fish from Shaukiwan Harbour leaving prisoner behind in charge. Shortly after 11 o'clock U Kwan returned and found that the prisoner had gone away. Next day the prosecutor went to the Ut Lung salt-fish shop on business and the master showed him a letter purporting to be a request for money from U Kwan and bearing the Ut Lung chop. The prosecutor was very much astonished as he had never authorised such a letter to be written. On going back to his shop he found that the chop and an account-book were missing. He knew that the prisoner was connected with a place called Tai O. Accordingly on 20th January he went to Tai O to look for the prisoner, whom he suspected of being the thief. He saw the prisoner. When the prisoner saw him he jumped into the water and swam away. On a subsequent occasion the prosecutor again went to Tai O to look for the prisoner who once more made good his escape by jumping into the water. Ultimately the prisoner was arrested about 1st May this year.

After hearing evidence, the jury found the prisoner guilty as libelled.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER FORGERY CASE.

Chan Kwong was charged with having on 27th April uttered forged requests for the delivery of six bags of almonds and ten bags of faugus and two boxes of pickled fish purporting to be charged by the Tung Cheung Lung shop.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. Inders, R. J. Macgowan, H. A. Allen, H. M. Webb, W. A. H. Otto, D. A. Cordeiro, and G. E. Gomes.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Acting Attorney-General. He stated that prisoner was described as a person of no occupation. On the morning of 27th April about seven o'clock he went to the shop of the Kwong Fat Yui, 120, Des Voeux Road West, and ordered six bags of almonds and ten of faugus, representing himself to be an agent for the Tung Cheung Lung. The salesman asked him to bring the ordinary request from the firm for the delivery of the goods. About twelve o'clock prisoner returned bringing with him a document purporting to be a request from the Tung Cheung Lung for delivery of these goods. Being suspicious regarding the order, the salesman went along with the prisoner to the Fung Cheung Lung shop to verify it. The master of Fung Cheung Lung when shown the order said he had never made such an order and that it was a forgery. Chan Kwong was accordingly arrested. It appeared that prisoner also went to the Wing Man shop in Donham Street West, said he wanted to buy some pickled fish, and arranged to buy two boxes worth \$260, telling the salesman he came from the Tung Cheung Lung shop. It was further arranged that on the next day he should bring on order from the Fung Cheung Lung for delivery of the fish. He brought this order purporting to be charged by the Fung Cheung Lung for delivery of the goods on the very day on which he was arrested.

The jury, after hearing evidence, found the prisoner guilty as libelled.

His Lordship, in passing sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour, said that prisoner was apparently one of a gang going about trying to obtain goods upon forged orders.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Leung Shiu, Chan Kat and Han Shiu were charged with having on 25th May at Hok-On assaulted Chan Shiu and Wong Chan and robbed them of \$150 and various articles of jewellery and clothing. On a second count the first and second prisoners were charged with receiving stolen property.

On both counts the third pleaded not guilty.

This case was first of all called in the forenoon, and was adjourned until after 11th time. When the Court met after 11th time, the Attorney-General stated that he was prepared to accept the pleas tendered and did not propose to proceed against the third prisoner. This was a bad case. The robbery took place in the night. The inmates of the house were threatened, assaulted, gagged and bound and the house was practically cleared out. The first and second prisoners were found

almost immediately after the robbery with the bulk of the stolen goods upon them.

His Lordship said this was a serious offence. The sentence generally given to robbers by that Court was three years and a flogging. As they had pleaded guilty, he would sentence them to three years' imprisonment with hard labour; and with a view to discourage the violence which people of their sort exhibited towards persons whom they robbed, he ordered that they be flogged with 20 strokes within the first week of their imprisonment.

FORGERY.

Un Shung was brought up on a charge of having on 29th May forged and uttered a request for the delivery of three cases of white shirts purporting to be charged by Ring Kee.

He pleaded guilty and stated in extenuation of his crime that the prosecutor had owed him some money as commission since last year and refused to pay it. Some of prisoner's friends advised him to do so and so, and accordingly he got this false order made.

His Lordship said this was no excuse or palliation. Sentence—three years' imprisonment.

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 19th June.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

FATAL QUARREL.

As we have already reported, a boy named Chan Ho (16) was remanded on the serious charge of causing the death of an older native named Sin Shu by striking him on the head with an ear during a quarrel on the 14th inst. It now transpires that the cause of the death of the deceased was not the blow inflicted by the accused, but plague. The charge against the defendant has now been amended to one of assault, and will be heard to-day.

ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICES.

On Monday last a native named Chan Yih went to the Post Office, and, representing himself to be a messenger from the Wing Loong firm, 95, Wing Lok Street, obtained a gistered letter addressed to the firm, the receipt for which he signed and stamped with chop. Enclosed in the letter was a cheque for \$114, which he cashed at the Chartered Bank. In the meantime the Wing Loong people had become aware of the transaction, and at the Post Office declared the chop mark on the receipt for the letter to be a forgery. On the 17th inst. the man with the chop returned to the Post Office and got three more letters, one of which contained a cheque for three pounds. He signed the receipt on this occasion with the same chop, and turned to leave the building. They were in vain for him, however, and he was arrested by order of the Postmaster-General and conveyed to the lock-up, where he was charged.

The case comes up on the 25th inst.

CHARGE AGAINST A SEAMAN.

Before the Hon. R. Murray Ramsay, R.N. at the Marine Court yesterday, Gustaf Haskinen, A.B. of the Swedish ship *Dharwar*, was charged by the master, Captain Anders P. Larsen, with having disobeyed his lawful commands while in Hongkong Harbour.

Captain Larsen stated that the defendant signed articles at Fremantle. He was a Finn. On Thursday at 7.30 a.m. the boatswain told him to go to wash the paint and he began to make a row. Witness told him to go and work and the defendant answered witness back that he was not going to do any more work. Defendant gave no reason for refusing to work. Defendant stated that he was in the fore-castle smoking. The boatswain came to call him out. He went to work. The Captain told him to go to work. Thereupon witness threw the brush down. Then the captain began to abuse him. Witness said he was quite willing to work. Case dismissed.

MONSTER IGUANA AT SINGAPORE.

There was quite a sensation at "Carmen Lodge" Mess, River Valley Road, yesterday afternoon, says the *Strait Times* of the 12th inst. A friend had dropped in for a chat and the occupants of the mess were yarning on the verandah when they suddenly heard loud shouts, and on looking out saw a Javanese with a large parana in his hand running towards the house. The first thought was that the man was running amok as he made straight for the front door of the house. One of the occupants asked him what was the matter and he pointed ahead as he ran. On looking in the direction indicated the occupants of the house were astonished to see a monster iguana or monitor lizard, commonly known to the Malays as a *biyauk*, engaged in a fierce battle with two of the dogs, which were apparently getting the worst of it. It happened that the occupants of the mess were all Volunteers and they had a rifle and a carbine in the house. A rush was made to secure the weapons and some cartridges, and an attack was made on the strange intruder. A 303 bullet through the head checked its flight up a steep bank and another behind the shoulder administered the coup de grace. The bullet went through the heart and made a great gaping wound where it came out. On being measured with a tape the brute proved to be exactly 8 feet 7 inches from tip to tip, and, we believe, this is a record for Singapore. There are none as big as this in the local Museum, we understand.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

The following is a translation of a private letter from a very well-informed Chinese official in Peking to a friend in Shanghai, dealing with the situation at the capital. "Matters in Peking at the present moment seem to be even more hopeless than before. Although platitudes concerning reform in the government of the country are freely expressed by Ministers to outsiders, the fact remains that any sort of reform is heartily hated by those at the helm of affairs. According to persons attached to the Imperial Palace, in spite of the fact that the Empress Dowager encourages social intercourse with members of the foreign Legations, the truth of the matter is that she is still filled with hatred against her guests and uses these social amenities merely to cloak her future designs on them. In outward appearance Her Majesty seems to be exceedingly earnest in her desire to strengthen towards China the friendship of the foreign representatives, and to do so gives banquets and bestows presents upon them, but her heart really entertains nothing but the bitterest of rancour against all foreigners. It vividly reminds one of her conduct in the summer of 1900, during the siege of the Legations, when she, on the one hand, sent gifts of water-melons and other fruit to the beleaguered garrison, while on the other, she poured in other presents in the shape of rifle bullets and cannon-shot. It is to be apprehended that this actual state of things is really unknown to the foreign representatives in the Legation. Now almost every one knows that the masses in these Northern provinces of the Empire are an uncouth and ignorant lot with whom it is difficult to reason, hence should the least thing untoward happen an immediate repetition of the horrors of 1900 can easily be imagined. Their Majesties pass their days enjoying themselves with witnessing theatricals and in eating and drinking; they seem to care naught for the country or for the welfare of their subjects. When audiences are given to high officials, whether of the capital or of the provinces, the topics of conversation before the Throne are only unimportant, trivial matters. Should any one venture to touch upon such important matters as the government of the provinces, or on international relations, the countenance of the Empress Dowager becomes stern at once and her words are sharp. The culprit immediately finds himself neglected and he is then granted no more audiences. From what the writer of these lines can judge the present régime cannot become a guarantee of peace for much longer. The days of dissolution are hastening on and China is soon to become like Corea, nay, even worse than Corea if the present régime be allowed to last any longer. Believe me, the above has been the result of careful observation and deep study by me, and these are not the words of a hastily formed opinion, and it behooves foreigners to study the question also seriously and not be again caught napping as in 1900."—N.C. Daily News.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 19th June.—There is still no improvement to report in the general condition of our market, and the business of the past week has been very limited and unimportant.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steadily with sales at \$685 and reported further buyers at the rate. London is slightly higher at \$68.5s. Nationals are unchanged with buyers at \$328.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$500 and \$505, and a few more shares are obtainable at the latter rate. China Traders are quiet at \$61, and Canton at \$182 after sales at this figure. Yangtze continues in request at \$130, and North China at \$125.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are wanted at \$330. Chinas have been booked at \$35, at which rate further shares are procurable.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with sales and further buyers at \$38. Indo-China have been taken off the market at \$105 and \$108, closing with probable sellers at the higher rate. China and Manilla continue on offer at \$26 and \$21 for the old and new issues respectively. Douglas have been booked at \$41 and \$40, and there are further buyers at the latter rate. Star Ferries can be placed at the improved rates of \$26 (old) and \$161 (new). Shell Transports are on offer at \$1.6s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are easier with a few sellers at \$105. Luzons are unchanged at \$10 buyers.

MIXING.—Panjoms have been booked at \$2.80 and \$2.90 and continue in request, holders now asking \$3. Raubas have sold at \$2.75, at which rate more shares can be disposed of. Jebeus are unchanged with sellers at \$12.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$214 and \$215, closing steady. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves can be procured at \$30. New Amoy Docks are unchanged at \$40. Parnamas are offered in the North at \$185 after sales at \$180 and \$182.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$168 without attracting attention. Kowloon Lands do not tempt buyers at the present quotation of \$38 sellers. West Points are quiet at \$52. Humphreys Estates are enquired for at \$124. Hongkong Hotels are firmer with buyers at \$152, and Oriental Hotels can be placed at the improved rate of \$35.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged and there is no business to report under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Indian Cements have been looked at \$24 to \$25, and further shares are procurable at the latter rate. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$144. Boneticks are wanted at \$47 after sales at this figure. Steam Water-boats are firmer with buyers at \$153. Dairy Farms have sold at \$12 and are in further request. China Light and Powers have been booked at \$62, and Electricities at \$134 (old) and \$74 (new). Fowells are procurable at \$10. Alhambra Cigars have been booked at the reduced rate of \$800.

MEMO.—China Light and Power Company. Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 27th instant.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.
London, 2nd June.
A French column proceeds on the 9th inst. to Fige; and two others will simultaneously round up the troublesome tribes. M. Jonart proposes to keep a force in the Fige district as long as the Moors are unable to preserve order.

London, 4th June.
It is understood that Spain has received verbal assurances from France regarding Morocco. Nevertheless, Madrid papers have a presentiment that France is taking the first step towards a preponderant influence in Morocco.

THE TRAGEDY AT ETON.
London, 2nd June.
The fire at Eton was in Kinderley's House, part of which is 200 years old. Both boys who were burned to death were fourteen years old, and one of them was a grandson of Sir Edward Levy Lawson, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph. He died peacefully from suffocation. The other perished after Mr. Kinderley and others had vainly endeavored to break the thick base of the cubicle windows.

THE POPE AND INDIA.
London, 2nd June.
The Pope to-day received the Right Rev. Bernard Beiderlinden, Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona, in private audience, and conversed on the progress of Roman Catholicism in India. His Holiness showed great interest in the details of the Delhi Durbar.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.
London, 3rd June.
Sir William Walrond, speaking at Tiverton, said he thought Mr. Chamberlain's proposals "should be discussed in a non-Party spirit as, where the issues are so momentous to the welfare of the Empire, there should be no hasty judgment, and we should not benefit the few to the injury of the many."

Count von Bülou appears anxious to avoid anything which, by fanning the anti-German feeling in England, might promote Mr. Chamberlain's ideas. The reserve of the German papers is regarded as showing how much the scheme alarms them.

London, 4th June.
The Hon. Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Attorney-General of the Australian Commonwealth, has unofficially telegraphed to London that the Government of the Commonwealth in all the States approve of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and that only the extreme Free Traders are opposed to them.

An immense majority in favour of the proposals is assured in New Zealand, where the Chambers of Commerce have endorsed the proposals.

LORD CURZON.
London, 3rd June.
Lord Curzon's extension is unannounced in Downing Street. The *St. James's Gazette* editorially advocates the extension, preferably for five years.

NAPOLITAN PALACE ON FIRE.
London, 3rd June.
The Monte de Pietà Palace at Naples has been destroyed by fire.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT.
London, 3rd June.
After protracted negotiations, the Sultan has finally issued an Irade, sanctioning the unification of the Ottoman Debt.

COUNTY CRICKET.
London, 2nd June.
Essex beat Kent by four wickets.

London, 3rd June.
Middlesex beat Somerset by 112 runs. Worcestershire beat Warwickshire by three wickets. Hampshire beat Derbyshire by 261 runs. The matches between Sussex and Gloucestershire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Nottingham and Surrey, were drawn.

VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

LATE PREMIER ILL.
London, 5th June.
The Marquis of Salisbury is seriously ill.

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
London, 7th June.
An agent of a Japanese Syndicate is now in Johannesburg negotiating for the introduction of a hundred thousand Japanese labourers into the Transvaal mines.

Lord Milner acquiesces in the employment in South Africa of a superior class of voluntary Asiatic labourers.

U.S. CUSTOMS.
London, 7th June.
The United States Government officially confirm the expectation of an unsatisfactory yield of the coming cotton crop, notwithstanding an increased acreage under cultivation. The decrease is attributed to deterioration of seed.

SERBIA.
Berlin, 12th June.
The European diplomacy is entirely unaffected by the Belgrade events, and it is in no way expected that the Powers will interfere. Austria is favouring the succession of Peter Karageorgewitch to the throne. It seems that Russia will also accept him, but she has not yet made any official statement in this regard. Germany is absolutely neutral. The English Press protests vehemently against Peter being acknowledged. However, as there is no reveng-party left in Serbia, it is generally believed that order will be secured under the reign of Peter Karageorgewitch. The latter now awaits the vote of the Skupshchina.

O. Lloyd.

Paris, 13th June.
The new Serbian Prime Minister is M. Arakmavitch.—*Echo de Chine.*

London, 13th June.
It is noteworthy that Peter Karageorgewitch's son, a boy of sixteen, has been educated at the Russian Court as if he were the Tsar's own child, and it is suggested that he may succeed to the Throne when he attains his majority.—N.C. D. N.

MOROCCO.
Paris, 13th June.
In Morocco, Djennas and Fige have made complete submission: the terms of peace will be shortly arranged.—*Echo de Chine.*

ATTEMPT ON AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.
Berlin, 12th June.
The Emperor of Austria, while driving out in Vienna, was threatened by an apparently demented individual with a dagger. The assailant was arrested.—*O. Lloyd.*

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday, 9th June, 1903, at 3.45 p.m. Present:—Mr. E. A. Howett (Chairman), Mr. D. R. Law (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. C. Michelau, N. A. Siebs, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins, R. C. Wilcox, A. G. Wood, Hon. R. Shewan (ex officio), and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

MINUTES.
The minutes of the monthly meeting of 15th April last and of the special meetings of 7th and 19th ultimo were read and passed.

BROKERAGE ON STOCKS AND SHARES.
The following correspondence was read:—
General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 21st April, 1903.
Sir,—I am directed to inform you that, at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of this Chamber, held on Wednesday last, a letter was read calling the Chamber's attention to the system followed by the sharebrokers of this Colony of charging brokerage to both buyer and seller, arguing that such system precluded the broker from acting impartially for both parties, and suggesting that the brokerage should in future be limited to the seller.

The question was thoroughly discussed and the Committee being strongly of opinion that brokerage should be borne by the seller only, unanimously passed the following resolution:—
"That this Chamber deprecates the custom of stock and share-brokers taking commission from both the buyer and the seller of shares and that the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong be asked to arrange for brokerage to be charged to the seller only."

I am to add that the Committee expressed no desire to involve the sharebrokers in any loss on income as a result of the suggested change, which could be easily rectified by an alteration in the present scale of brokerage authorised by your Association, and they trust that your members will agree to carry into effect the above proposal.—I have, etc.,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY.
Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1903.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that a meeting of the Standing Committee of this Association will be called at an early date to consider your proposition re brokerage.

In the meantime, to facilitate the matter, I shall feel obliged if you will favour me with any further reasons of your Chamber for desiring this change and the advantages it considers are to be derived therefrom, in order that I may lay them before my Committee for discussion.

—Yours faithfully,
E. S. JOSEPH,
Actg. Hon. Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1903.
SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant informing this Chamber that a meeting of the Standing Committee of your Association will be called at an early date to consider the resolution on the subject of brokerage on shares transactions forwarded in my communication of the 21st instant, and asking for any further reasons the Chamber may care to put forward in support of their contention.

In reply I am directed to inform you that my Committee consider that progress in this matter will be furthered if your Committee will first state the reasons for and against the proposition already before you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY.
Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903.
SIR,—Yours of the 29th April to hand.

I now beg to inform you that the resolution of your Chamber on the subject of brokerage was laid before the Standing Committee, and was thoroughly discussed in all its aspects.

The result of the discussion was that the Committee were unanimous in arriving at the conclusion that the change you propose would be detrimental to all parties concerned, the argument brought forward against the proposition being that the danger of partiality, on which you base your contention, would only be accentuated by the change, inasmuch as on the lines you suggest a broker might consider his duty was due more to the party from whom he received his commission, namely, the seller, than to the party, the buyer, from whom he received no brokerage, whereas at present it is the imperative duty of a broker receiving his commission from both sides to see, to the best of his ability, that both buyer and seller are treated with the greatest impartiality and in accordance with the ruling rates on the market.

There are other reasons against the change, but as you requested my Committee to confine themselves to the reason given in your letter, they were not brought forward.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. JOSEPH,
Act. Hon. Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
After some discussion it was decided to place on record the dissatisfaction of the Committee at the attitude taken up by the Stockbrokers' Association.

STORM-WARNINGS.
Read letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 21st May, 1903.

21st May, 1903.
SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant and to inform you that in deference to the wishes of the Chamber, His Excellency the Governor has decided to introduce the flag system as at Shanghai, for the information of shipmasters, but without displacing the cone system at present in use, which in His Excellency's opinion as in that of his expert advisers is a better and safer system, and is familiar to the local junk population.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that although at the commencement of the agitation for an improved system of signalling the Chamber had suggested the institution of flag signals by day and lantern signals by night to afford every variety of weather information to the masters of vessels, the Government had objected to the adoption of any complicated or extensive system of flag signals on the ground that in the calm weather usually prevailing typhoons such signals would often not be readily distinguishable. In 1902 the Committee had collected the views of the numerous shipmasters visiting the port and the Sub-Committee formed by representatives from the shipping offices of the P. & O. S. N. Co., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and Melders & Co., to investigate the matter, had reported in favour of an extended symbol system and had drawn up a code of 37 day and 10 night signals for use with suggestions for its further extension if found necessary, which would be more economical, easier to work and better understood by landmen.

After discussing the matter it was decided to ask the Government to reconsider their decision to adopt the flag system and also to enquire what steps the Government proposed to take with regard to the other 6 suggestions contained in the Sub-Committee's Report.

OFFICIAL CODE VOCABULARY.
The following letter was read with reference to an appeal received from New York Chamber to support their objection to the compulsory use of the Official Code Vocabulary:—
14th May, 1903.

SIR,—Your letter of 7th January last, intimating that my letter to you of the 5th December, 1902, on the subject of the "Official Code Vocabulary" would receive early attention, was duly received.

I have now to confirm translation of my wire to you of the 12th instant, coded by and sent through the courtesy of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co. as follows:—"Referring to letter of 5th December Hongkong Chamber of Commerce support New York Chamber of Commerce Resolutions 2nd April request you on our behalf forward protest again Official Code to General Post Office London for presentation International Telegraph Conference. The next meeting is fixed for London, 26th May.—Lowe, Secretary."

I enclose copy of the resolutions of the New York Chamber referred to above, though you will doubtless have already received a copy of these from that body. As this Chamber has recently been in communication with you with the object of obtaining your support to the objections to the code, it will now be sufficient to state that my Committee have always been strongly opposed to the compulsory use of this Official Code on the grounds that great expense and inconvenience will be entailed on the mercantile community through the necessary amendment of existing codes.

The latest edition of the Official Code, although containing 1,748,100 words, is still incomplete and they trust that your Chamber will have seen its way to sympathise with the views of my Committee by forwarding a protest through the British Postal Authorities in order that the matter may be thoroughly ventilated at the forthcoming Conference.—I am, etc.,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.
London Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN said that no information was yet to hand as to the decision adopted at the Conference held on 26th ultimo.

CABLE RATES.

The CHAIRMAN added that the Committee would note with a certain amount of satisfaction that the Joint Telegraph Companies had seen fit to reduce their rates between Hongkong and Australia from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. in some cases, leaving out their intentions intimated in a letter to the Chamber of 24th March, 1902. It would also have been noticed that the Chairman of the Great Northern Company had recently informed the shareholders of that Company that the present rates for Far Eastern traffic were rather high and that they were on the eve of some very considerable tariff reductions, the extent of which will only be determined at the International Telegraph Conference Meeting in London.

THE MARKET REPORT AND MR. E. C. RAY.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Vice-Chairman had persuaded Mr. E. C. Ray to continue supplying the Freight and Shipping paragraph in the Chamber's Fortnightly Market Report, which the latter had asked to be relieved of. The Committee's best thanks are due to Mr. Ray for continuing to furnish this special information, which he had so ably supplied without recompense during the past 20 years, and also to the Vice-Chairman for arranging the matter.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO DIPLOMATIC BODY AT PEKING ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A letter was received from the Tientsin Chamber, dated 25th ultimo, stating that it had

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under consideration the drafting of a Memorial to the Diplomatic Body in Peking on the subject of the instability of exchange and its disastrous effects on the trade of the country. It was stated that there was good reason to believe that the Chinese Government was taking action and it was believed that some assistance might be rendered to the Government, and greater prominence given to the imperative necessity for a remedy being found, by a joint Memorial from the Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin Chambers.

It was decided to ask for a draft of the Memorial and mention that this Chamber could not see its way at present to subscribe to the proposed joint Memorial, as it would probably be necessary for the Committees concerned to discuss very fully the terms of the actual Memorial and whilst the Committee had every wish to assist the Chinese Government in any way possible with the object of putting an end to the instability of exchange, the Committee were of opinion that the first step towards a solution of this complicated question is the establishment of a uniform national currency as provided for in Article II of the British Commercial Treaty of Shanghai, of 1902 and it appears therefore that their efforts should, in the first place, be directed to attaining this end, as until reform in this direction has been carried out it will not be possible, in their opinion, to satisfactorily deal with the question of stability of exchange in China.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The CHAIRMAN said that although the Chamber had intimated that they hoped to be able to send a delegate so far there was no one able and willing to represent the Chamber at the forthcoming Congress at Montreal on 17th August next and the Chamber was therefore putting forward any propositions. It would be remembered that at the last Conference in London in 1900 resolutions were put forward dealing with the navigation by foreign steamers of the inland waters of China, the reduction of cable rates, and fresh marine surveys in Eastern seas.

THE COLOMBIA CHAMBER AND THE CROWN AGENTS SYSTEM.

A letter on the subject of the disadvantages entailed through the Crown Agents System was read and discussion deferred until the next meeting.

NEW GENERAL CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GERMANY.

The copy of the new tariff, kindly forwarded by the Colonial Secretary, was laid on the table, together with a circular from the Board of Trade stating that no date had as yet been fixed for its entry into operation.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

21st June; 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Baraby, Psalms, Smart and Fry; Te Deum, B. Smart in C; Benedicite, Dr. Camidge in E (12th M.); Hymns, 266 and 317.
Holy Communion (12 noon).
Kyrie, Hopkins in E flat (74); Offertory Hymn, 306.
Evensong (5.45 p.m.).
Responses, Psalms, Psalms, Crotch and Medley; Magnificat, Goss in D (8th E); Nunc Dimittis, Wallace in E (9th E); Hymns, 178 (Part 3), 540, and 179; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 1).

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

Queen's Road West.

Matins (11 a.m.).
Hymn, 380; Venite, Haywood; Te Deum, Lanes; Benedicite, Tule; Hymns, 35 S. H. 232, and 223; Kyrie.
Holy Communion, 12.20.
Evensong (6.30 p.m.).
Hymn, 48 S. H.; Magnificat, Camidge; Nunc Dimittis, Lee; Hymns, 431, 595, and 15.
The Church Service Day-spring will call on the ships carrying white-crowns between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. to bring friends ashore to the services (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards. The Answering Penman is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School 10.10-10.45 a.m.

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Arsenal Street, Top Floor, off Queen's Road East.
Meetings are held as follows:—Sunday—Acts 2, 43, 11 a.m.; Gospel Address, 6 p.m.
Tuesday—Soldiers and Sailors Bible Class 6 p.m.
Thursday—General Bible Class, 6 p.m.
Saturday—Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. steamer *Siberia* left Shanghai for this port yesterday, at 3 a.m., and is due here on Sunday, at daylight.
The A.L. steamer *Vindobona* left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 18th inst.
The O.B.S. steamer *Antenor*, for Marseilles, London and Antwerp, left Shanghai on the 18th inst., via Foochow, for this port.
The steamer *Atholl*, from San Francisco on the 28th ult., has arrived at Yokohama and sails for Moji to-day.
The C.N. steamer *Taiyuan*, from Australian ports, will leave Manila to-day, and is expected here on Tuesday, at daylight.

THE TRADE OF GERMANY.

In a Report on the Trade of Germany during 1902, just issued by the Foreign Office, Mr. Consul-General Schwabach says that the depression of 1901 was felt in a less degree during the year.—"The shock given to credit in 1901 by the failure of the Leipziger Bank, and several smaller banks, as well as by the bankruptcy of many industrial undertakings, was fortunately not increased by a repetition of similar calamities, the failures in 1902 being few and unimportant. In general the past year may be characterised as one showing a healthy recuperation and consolidation of trade and industry. In spite of this, the economical results have only been satisfactory in a few branches. The harvest was, on the whole, a good one, and thanks to this fact, and the high prices ruling for cattle, the agricultural and cattle-rearing industry can look back upon a much better year than the previous one; on the other hand, only few industrial branches can show a profitable working year. Among these, the important textile industry, especially the worsted-spinning, wool-combing, and, to a certain extent, wool-weaving, as well as the jute industry, have good results to show; the cotton trade, on the contrary, was depressed. The building trade and the smaller branches dependent on it, such as iron and wood manufactures, profited by the general tendency to invest money in real estate, in mortgages, and in houses. Less satisfactory, again, are the accounts of mines and collieries, and this dullness of trade led to a corresponding depression in machine building and in all cognate branches. The most unfavourable position of all, however, was that of the electrical industry, only these works being kept going which were sufficiently cautious during the boom of 1900 not to enlarge their premises and increase their expenses without due forethought."

Mr. Schwabach proceeds to observe that as regards the exchange of commodities between the German colonies and the mother country there are no comprehensive statistics, but trade, as a whole, was as good as in previous years. "In the trade with British Colonies Canada took a prominent place, while the export to Australia left much to be desired. It would seem, in anticipation of the increase in the import duties, enormous quantities of commodities were imported into Australia in 1901, which, owing to the depression caused by the drought, have not yet been consumed; this may account for the lessened demand of 1902. The hopes which were entertained by German merchants as to the great impetus to trade which would follow peace in South Africa have not quite been fulfilled. The exports of Germany to the new British colonies have not reached the anticipated amount, but the trade with Cape Colony and Natal was satisfactory. The question as to how the new Customs tariff will affect the competition of German industry in the world's market, and how trade contracts will be thereby influenced, is one of enormous importance for the development of the German export trade. As is well known, both questions are the subjects of lively discussion, but no definite conclusion on the matter can be at present arrived at. Another question, not less burning for an important branch of German industry, is the effect on the trade of the Brussels Sugar Convention, to which Germany is a party. It is expected that the abolition of bounties and the lowering of the excise on consumption (which has been reduced from 30 to 16 marks), and by the dissolution of the Sugar Cartel, that a fall in prices will take place in the home market, so that the sugar-refineries must make up their minds to a diminution of their profits. Among economic problems of general interest, the coal and syndicate system for industrial works taken, perhaps, the first place. The policy of the cartels as to prices, particularly in the mining and colliery industry, has caused much dissatisfaction; complaints were loud, and these found an echo in the Reichstag. The result was a Government Commission to inquire into the working of the cartels, and the result of this inquiry will probably be the basis of legislation."

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RAYNIER'S PERIL,
A ROMANCE OF THE NORTH-WEST
FRONTIER.
BY
BERTRAM MITFORD
(Author of "The Ruby Sword," "Sign of the
Spider," "The Word of the Sorcerer," &c.).

CHAPTER XXV.

TO LIE.

"There is gratitude left in the world!"
Herbert Raynier was lying in the damp and
filthy gloom of his dungeon, sleeping as sound-
ly and peacefully as though he were not to be
led forth and beheaded with the rising of the
morning sun. That last interview had calmed
and soothed him, and now his slumbers were
bright—for he was amid beautiful scenes far
away, and Hilda was beside him. Then he
started up—and with the first flash of awaking
consciousness came the thought that the time
had come, and the hand that had dropped on
his shoulder in the darkness was that which
should lead him forth to his doom.

"There is gratitude left in the world."
The words were uttered softly and in good
English. Was he dreaming? But immediately
a shaded light revealed things visible. Hilda
was busy about his ankles—and lo, they
fettered his ankles no more.

"I have come to save you, brother," went on
the whispered voice. "If you obey me im-
plicitly, you will be free immediately. Put on
these, and until I give leave, do not speak so
much as one little word."

Raynier obeyed him in both particulars. In
a moment or two he was arrayed in the white
loose garments and turban of the border trib-
e. For the other injunction, he whispered but one
name:

"Shere Dil Khan?"

"Yes. Now—silence."

Following his guide, to Raynier it seemed
they were traversing endless and labyrinthine
passages. With something of a shudder, he re-
cognized that horrible door through which he
had passed during those acute moments of living
death; then the Sirdar opened another door,
and the cool free air of the desert blowing upon
them, told that they were outside the walls.

Still preserving the most rigid silence they
held on, downward, by a steep path. Turning
his head Raynier could make out the loom
of the great mountain mass against the stars,
and was conjecturing on the ease and absence
of obstacle which had characterized his deliver-
ance at the hands of the Nawab's son, for not a
soul did they encounter, no guard challenged
them; and it occurred to him that in the
strength of his fetters his safe keeping had lain,
wherefore no watch was placed over him; and
this was the real meaning of it.

For about half an hour they had been walking
swiftly and in silence, when Shere Dil Khan
stopped. Before them was a rude herdsman's
shelter, and from within came a sound.

They entered this, and, was it imagination,
but Raynier thought to perceive a human figure
dart out at the other end. But—here stood two
horses, saddled and bridled.

"Mount," said Shere Dil Khan, breaking
the silence. And he thrust a rifle into the
other's hand. "It is a Lee-Atford, and the
magazine is fully loaded, but here are other
cartridges."

"You might well have thought that gratitude
was dead in the world, my brother," said
the Sirdar, as they rode on through the night.
"But had I shown any recognition of you then,
you would not be here now, for the Nawab's
suspicions once aroused, you would have been
strongly guarded. Even to the lady I dared
not give the slightest encouragement it to hope."

"I misjudged you, brother, forgive me. But
would not the Nawab have reckoned what I was
able to do for you as a set-off against what my
father is supposed to have done?"

He would not, for he had sworn, and an oath
is binding. Now that you have escaped, he will
not be sorry, when he learns how you saved me
from the murderous rables in your country.

But, brother, get your Government to remove
you from this border, because now it is the duty
of every Calcutti to take your life."

Raynier thought that his Government would
not require much "getting" under all the cir-
cumstances, and perhaps it was as well.

"But you, brother? Will not you have to
suffer for this?"

"No. My father will be displeased, but al-
though he would not have spared you, at least
he will be glad you have escaped, having saved
the life of his son."

It had been midnight when they started. To-
wards daybreak they paused to rest their horses,
then on again.

"Yonder is she who would have redeemed
you, brother," said Shere Dil Khan.

In front were discernible two mounted
figures. Raynier's heart leaped, and he w-
nigh blessed his peril, by reason of that which
it had drawn forth. But the meeting between
the two was subdued, for there were others
present. Shere Dil Khan and the Baluchi
were deep in earnest conversation.

"Farwell now, brother," said the former.
"I can go no farther. Allah be with ye. I
think the way is open, yet do not delay, and
avoid others if possible." And with a farewell
hand clasp, the Sirdar turned his horse and
cantered swiftly away.

"Twice they sighted parties of Golarzi, but
these were distant and unarmored; moreover
they themselves being in native attire attracted
no attention. The sun rose over the chaos of
jagged peaks, and to those wanderers it seemed
that he never rose upon a fairer and brighter
world—yet they were in a desert of arid plain,
and cliff, and hump-like hills streaked with
with gypsum. Mahar Khan thought that by

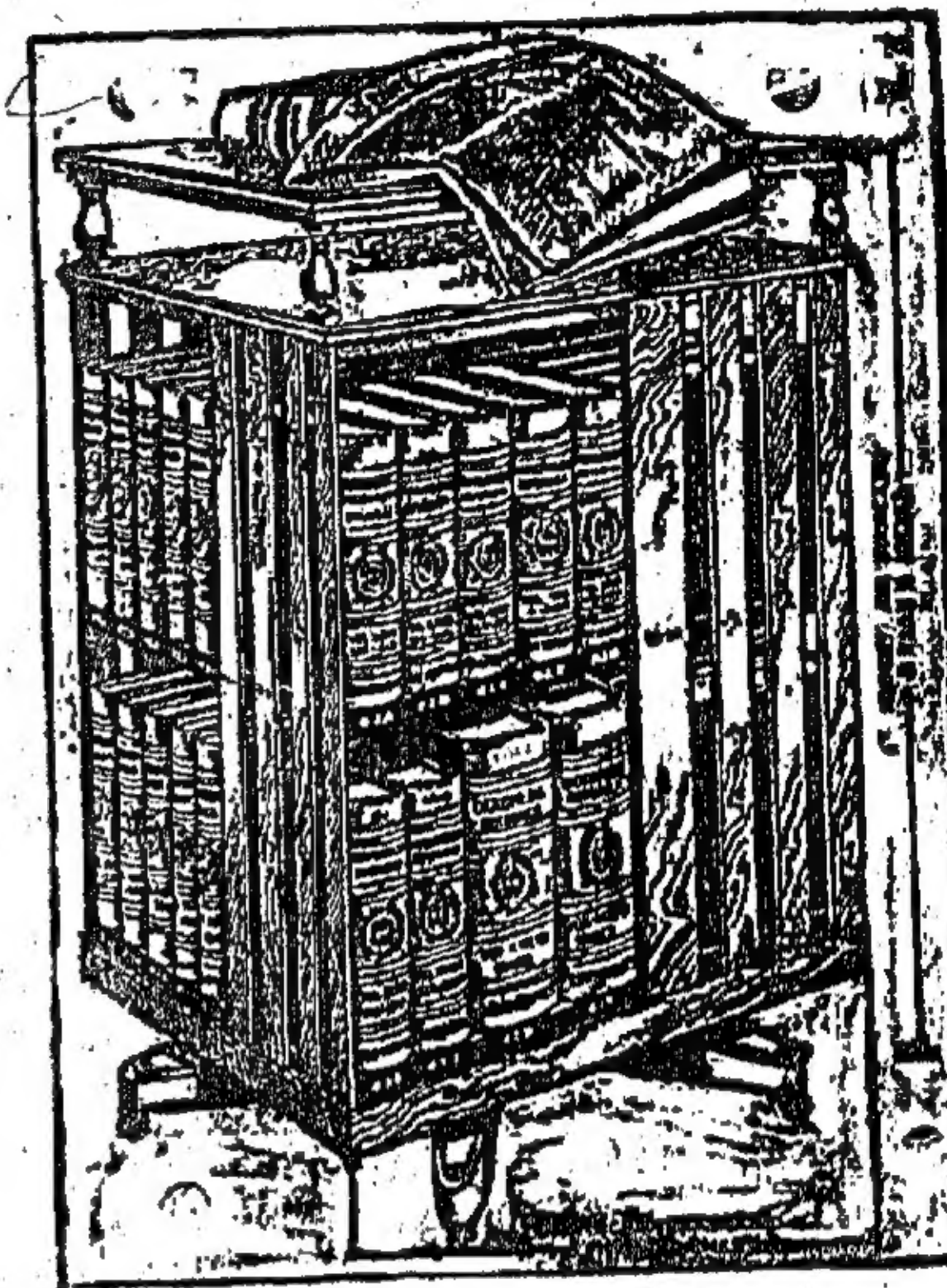
(Continued on page 9)

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DEPARTURES.

19th June.
 Daimin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 Hupen, British str., for Shanghai.
 Kaitum, British str., for Shanghai.
 Kaitum, British str., for Australia.
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SHIPPING REPORTS.

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 The British steamer *Haiching*, from Poonchow 16th, Amoy 17th and Swatow 18th inst., had strong S.W. monsoon with heavy rain to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow moderate variable winds and high S.W. sea; thence to port light variable winds and heavy easterly swell. Vessels in Amoy—*Haiman* and *Doric*. In Swatow—*Quangnam*, *Airle*, *Chowai*, *Hongwan* and *Chingnan*.

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1749]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARARA,"

Captain Williamson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th JUNE.

To be followed by the Steamship

"VERONA,"

Captain H. N. Spiesen, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th JULY.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1699]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Ticon, Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1687]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

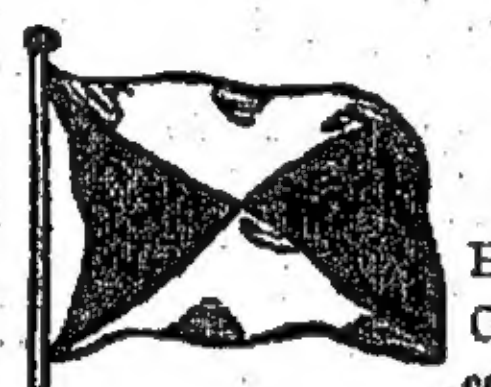
"GLENECK,"

Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1645]



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon, amusements. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	Sat., 24th June, 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	Sat., 27th June, 10 A.M.
PELA	1980	J. McGinly		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.



REGULAR SERVICE
 BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
 MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3809	Thursday, 25th June, at 11 A.M.
"ROSETTA MARU"	N. Tate	3878	Wednesday, 1st July, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. [1478]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 17 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

1903.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 24th June.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,852 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the Isthmus of Isthmus of PANAMA, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the world), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [1645]

NIPPON YUSENKAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
KINSHU MARU	KOBÉ	THURSDAY, 25th June, at Noon.
P. L. P. Yusei		
KAWACHI MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 27th June, at DAYLIGHT.
H. Fraser		
TOSA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.
A. Christiansen		

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Clater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [9]

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 27th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 3rd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 12th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 9th August.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 23rd June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"MACHAON"	On 14th July.
The s.s. "ANTENOR," for Marcellis, London and Antwerp, left Shanghai on the 18th inst. for Foochow and this port.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

For Freight, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.** [10-12]
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th June.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"CHINKIANG"	On 20th June.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 20th June.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 23rd June.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 23rd June.
MANILA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY, ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 7th July.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.** [11]
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN	Noon, 20th June	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	W. W. Cooke	June	
SHANGHAI	BALLABAT	About 20th June	Freight or Passage.
KOBE	P. R. Summers	June	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Longden	About 20th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Martin	About 20th June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALTA	CANTON	About 26th June	Freight or Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to **E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.** [1]
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMU, via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th June.
TAMU, via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
ANPING, via SWATOW and AMOY	"MAIDZURU MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st June.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW and AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th June.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Postoffice at the Customs' water front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 20th June, 1903.

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.		
S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).		
DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included). Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included). This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.		
FARES:		
1st Class	\$1.50	
2nd	0.70	
3rd	0.30	
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the		
WING ON STEAMSHIP CO., No. 42, Bousham Street West, Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.		

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. "WING CHAI" Captain Samuel Bell Smith.		
DAILY Departures from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M. (Sunday included). 1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5. 2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50. 3rd Class, \$1. Steering, \$0.50. Superior cabin accommodation. Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf. For Freight, &c., apply to— SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th April, 1903.		

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIS, to SOUTH AFRICA, FRENCH GUIN, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VERON and ADRIATIC PORTS).
THE Company's Steamship.

"VINDOBONA."
Captain Colol, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain Girard, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marcellis, and accepted in transit through Marcellis for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 29th June. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [2]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALIC PORTS.
THE Danish Steamer

"PRINSESS MARIE."
Captain Berntzen, will leave for the above ports on or about the 30th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1612]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND."
Captain Multon, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1691]

THE Russian Steamer

"HERMANN I. RECHE."
1,978 tons, will be despatched for the above port on or about 5th July.
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903. [1591]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$25; RETURN, \$40.
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1904. [229]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHENG."
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.
First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.
Cargo Freight very moderate.
CHEUNG ON STEAMSHIP CO., LD.,
No. 128, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1751]

FOR SAMSHUI, VIA KONGMOON AND KUMCHUK.

THE Steamship

"PAK KONG."
will be despatched for the above ports every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Ample accommodation for European Passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
KWONG WAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.,
15 and 16, Court Street, Praya West,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903. [135]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undermanned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or a.s. Cordouan, and from Bordeaux or a.s. Ville de Cotte, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, to-day, the 14th inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 20th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1903. [9]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BALLABAT."
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, A.C., ex a.s. Australia.
From Australia, ex a.s. Oriental.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.
Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into C.R. Co. and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in each case it will be at "consignees' risk." The Cargo will be ready for delivery from C.R. Co. or Godown on and after the 18th inst.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 24th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [10-13]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SANUKI MARU"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-MORROW, 17th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 26th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1752]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA."
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [17]

GENERAL AVERAGE PER SWEDISH S.S. "VICTORIA."

ON FIRE IN SINGAPORE ON JANUARY 7TH 1903.

CONSIGNEES and Underwriters are hereby notified that Claims for short delivered and/or damaged Cargo must be presented to the undersigned before 1st JULY, 1903, or they will not be allowed.
SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903. [1593]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 18th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1734]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th June will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 22nd June, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 18th June, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1903. [5]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA."

Captain Duckstein, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 15th inst.
Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1903. [1722]

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.

ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED SHAFTS IN STOCK.



Also large Stocks of GANDY COTTON BELTING.

SOLE AGENTS: LUTGENS, EINSMANN & CO. HONGKONG [2-11]

RIGAUD WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD & Co. PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS [132-6]

MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL PILLS

For Ladies' PILLS

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(Continued from page 5.)

swift travelling they might reach Mazran by the middle of the next night. All seemed fair and promising.

On the right front rose a great mountain range, broken and rugged, and now they were crossing a long narrow plain. Then, at the end of this, they became aware of something moving.

"Horsemen—and Gularzal," pronounced Mohrab Khan.

Were they pursued, was the first thought of his hearers? For they made out that this was a party four or five dozen strong perhaps. Yet, why should they attract the attention of those any more than of other groups they had passed? They forgot one thing. Hilda, though in native costume, was riding European fashion—side saddle.

Farther scrutiny did not tend to reassure. The horsemen were heading in their direction, and riding rapidly. It began to wear an ugly look of pursuit. This might prove to be a stray wandering band, but even that did not seem to mend matters.

Raynier and Mohrab Khan held rapid consultation. It would look less suspicious to ride on if they had been seen, they decided, and there was nowhere to hide, if they did not. But soon a glimpse behind placed the question beyond all doubt. The distance between themselves and the horsemen had diminished perceptibly. The latter, strung out over the plain, were coming for them at a gallop.

As they put their steeds at a corresponding pace, it seemed to Raynier that all he had gone through was as nothing to that moment. They would be captured, for having in mind the pace at which they had hitherto travelled, their steeds were urgently in need of a blow. Just as they had reckoned on having gained safety at last, and now—all was lost.

On, on, swept this wild chase, and now the pursuers were near enough to shout to them to halt. Hilda's steed was beginning to show signs of giving in. Then its rider uttered breathlessly.

"Herbert, I see a chance. That bend of the rock just ahead. Beyond it—the tangi—the Syed's tangi!"

"A chance indeed," he answered, all athrill at the discovery. "The only thing is will they fight shy of it now as they did in old blood?"

"They will—they will," she panted. Now they had gained the rock portal—towering up grim and frowning overhead, and the pursuers had nearly gained it too. But these last, the foremost of them, drew up a little way from the entrance. So did others who came up. It was evident they recognised the place, and the force of superstition was strong.

Crouched among the boulders the three fugitives could just see what was going on. One who seemed a leader was evidently urging them forward—riding up and down their line haranguing and gesticulating vehemently. At last six or seven men broke from the others, and followed by these, the chief advanced towards the mouth of the chasm.

"Murad Afzal, Huzoor," whispered Mohrab Khan.

"It is his last quarter of an hour," grimly answered Raynier, sighting his rifle. And then an inspiration came to him, and he whispered some hurried instructions to Mohrab Khan. The Baluchi immediately left his side, and retired further into the chasm.

"Hilda, dearest, do you think you could hold the horses, in case they get a bit of a scare?" he said. "I have a plan which will save us, if anything will. Stand behind that elbow of rock with them."

Without a word she obeyed, and now the Gularzal were already within the mouth of the tangi, Murad Afzal leading. What followed was weirdly startling. The whole of the grim and gloomy chasm roared with the most appalling sounds, mingled with shriekings and wallings. To and fro—tossed along those gigantic cliff walls—the echoes bellowed, giving forth strange moanings, and then, over all, from the dim interior recesses of the cavernous rift, spoke an awful voice.

"O unbelievers, violators of my sanctuary, retire, or ye die—die even as those three now lying here, whom none may find until the ending of the world. He who makes one step forward, that moment he dies. In the name of the Great, the Terrible One!"

The enormity of it, the awful appalling din, the sombre repugnance of the place, and the consciousness that they were knowingly venturing on sacrilege, had an effect upon the intruders which was akin to panic.

They stopped short, reining in their horses cruelly, lest they should accidentally make that one step forward, and their fierce angry visages seemed petrified with the terror that was in them. But Murad Afzal's horse at that moment, wildly plunging, half stumbled on a round stone, and the jerk of the bit, and the savage sting of the hide whip, instinctively administered, caused it to take a bound forward. Then it stopped dead still, and its rider half stood up in his stirrups with a quick jerk, then, throwing up his arms, toppled heavily, and with a crash, on to the stones.

One terrific glance at the set face and glaring eyes, and the whole half dozen venturesome ones turned and stampeded wildly

from the terrible spot, muttering citations from the Koran to avert further evil. What could be clearer? Their leader had made a forbidden step forward—and he had died, even as the ghost of the holy one, whose sanctuary it was, had threatened. He had died, stricken by the powers of the air, at the bidding of the Syed.

Raynier, his nerves all athrill with this passing of the crisis, withdrew his rifle, feeling something of savage satisfaction and pride in his successful shot. But it did not at once occur to him that the wild and defiant din of the reverberations had so completely drowned the report of his piece that no shadow of a suspicion lay upon the minds of the now discomfited pursuers that their leader had met his death by mortal agency, or by any other than that of the powers of the unseen. It was left to Hilda to suggest, and the idea was a reassuring one, because it meant that no further pursuit would be undertaken. For, he found struggling with the bristles of the sacred and refractory horses, and at the same time convulsively laughing.

"It was so comical," she explained. "Fancy our being able to turn that echo to such account! It was clever of you to hit upon that idea." Then gravely, "Do you remember what I said that night, Herbert, the second time we were in here together? 'Something warns me there will come a day when our knowledge of this place will make all the difference between life and death.' Well, has it made that difference?"

"I should rather think so. But what puzzles me is how on earth you knew we were anywhere near the place. We entered it now, mind you, by the end farthest from the camp, and we never went outside that on either of those occasions."

"I know it by that split rock and the little one beside it, rising up out of the anullah down there. I noticed them opposite this entrance the first time we were here."

"Wonderful! Do you know, Hilda, Haslam says there's something uncanny about you, and I begin to believe there is."

"Only begin to believe?" And she laughed, gaily, happily.

The comedy side of what had come near being tragedy did not appeal to Mohrab Khan in the least. They found that estimable Baluchi in a serious and gloomy vein. In the first place he had penetrated here and had thus incurred the consequent penalty; in the next, by taking the voice of the dead Syed he had committed an act of sacrilege. Raynier strove to reassure him.

"If Allah used this place as a means of saving our lives," he said, "he does not intend that it shall be the means of our losing them, and it was written that they should be saved here. Besides, O believer, it was upon the people of this country that the dead Syed laid the curse, not upon us, who are not of this country."

And this perhaps was what went furthest towards reassuring Mohrab Khan. He repeated, contentedly:

"It was written."

(To be concluded.)

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In Boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists, and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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FOREST MEN IN THE CELEBES.

A remarkable account appears in American papers of the adventures and discoveries in the Celebes of the brothers Sarasin, Swiss scientists and explorers, who were thought to be murdered by the savages in the interior of Celebes. The travellers are reported to have returned to the coast, through the intervention of Queen Wilhelmina, whose threat to cut off the heads of a hundred sultans for every white man lost on the Sarasin expedition had the desired effect upon the aboriginal princelings. The brothers, on returning to civilisation, sent a message of thanks for their delivery to Queen Wilhelmina at the same time giving an outline of their discoveries. The letter is dated "Fort Rotterdam, Macassar, Celebes, end of February, 1903," and the portions dealing with the forest men, said to be descended from apes, will be found interesting if not sensational. The translation of the extracts is as follows:—

"Your Majesty's government of Lamontjong, never before tried by the white man's foot, is the home of the most ancient aboriginal human dwellers upon the face of the earth. They claim no name or nationality, but their nearest neighbours, who have advanced a step further on the ladder of civilisation, call them Toalas, bushmen or forest men. Had we been allowed to pursue our studies and investigations to the end, we might now be able to materially assist history and philosophy in tracing the gradual advance of the monkey species from tree-dweller to an inhabitant of the soil, and from animal of prey to that of a creature gaining its means of livelihood by more or less systematic effort. As it is, we hope to return to the field of our labours in the near future and there complete our investigations under your gracious Majesty's protection. The forest men still live in the forest, as the species from which they sprang did tens of thousands or more years ago, but the small game and wild fruit on which they formerly subsisted having gradually given out, they now utilise the natural clearings of the forest to cultivate, in a rude and primitive manner, rice and corn. The instinct of the creature of Nature seems to have taught them the proper planting season, but harvest is usually anticipated long beforehand, the products not being allowed to ripen. As a consequence the forest men, and particularly the women and children, seldom reach an age above thirty. Their only agricultural implements are branches of trees or pieces of wood. Since leaving the trees they seem to have acquired aversion to altitudes, and used to the ways of Nature as they must necessarily be, they are yet unable to observe its phenomena for their own good. Their dug-outs are used for sleeping purposes only, and their furnishings mainly consist of a number of banks, one built over the other. Their similarity to a natural bed in the tree-tops is very apparent. Unwoven branches of trees are anchored into the side walls, other pieces of wood placed horizontally completing the couch, upholstered with leaves and moss. These primitive people are exceedingly shy. When we discovered a settlement we made it a point to leave several and for a few days pamper them like fighting-cocks. Thus, and by presents of knives, we sometimes succeeded in persuading one or another of the captives to bring back the rest of the tribe, that in the meantime kept in the forest interior. Once or twice we had these messengers of peace followed and learned that they discovered their friends miles and miles away in tree tops. So these creatures returned to their original habitat in the hour of danger. The forest men know no numbers except 1 and 2, himself and wife. Hundreds of times I tried to get the most intelligent we fell in with to tell the number of their children. I pointed to my fingers and employed every other means to appeal to their understanding, but the sense of figures has evidently not yet developed in these people. Neither know they anything about the calendar, week, month, year, periods. Their day is 'light,' their night 'black,' but a succession of black and white they know not, and unlike other aboriginal creatures, not knowing how to time themselves by the sun, have not the faintest idea of time. Like certain species of apes, they live in monogamy, a state we also observed in the lead of the primitive Weddas, in Ceylon. The adulteress is invariably killed by the husband, but aside from this murder and other crimes are unknown. Property, in particular, is held as sacred as a wife's chastity—only more so. We never lost anything while in the forest, though the Toalas were simply 'crazy' to possess our knives. Unknown, like crime against property and against the person, is also that other fruit of civilisation, lying and deception. The Toalas do not know the first rudiments of preparation in any manner, shape, or form. Though a number of Mohammedan priests tried for years to make them understand the existence of a supreme being and the nature of worship, they signally failed in their efforts. Matters of religion apparently pass the Toalas' comprehension, yet one can call them heathens no more than a horse or camel can be classed as such. We thought at one time that they were tree worshippers, but investigation proved that the veneration bestowed upon certain trees was due to the fact that on the spot marked by the trees the crime of adultery had been avenged at one time or another. All our investigations tend to show that the Toalas are survivors of the very oldest monkey-human species that inhabited Celebes, and we hope to be able to trace their history to the stone age. Most remarkable, their language is that of the Enginesees, their neighbours and enemies. Before the latter came in contact with them their mode of expression was restricted to animal-like grunting, roaring and hissing."

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TO LET

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Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
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TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95
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Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
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Apply to—
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